



TFL 3 inventory audit

Introduction

An inventory is conducted by the licensee of each Tree Farm Licence (TFL) in British Columbia every 10 to 30 years—using standards and procedures that are approved by the Ministry of Forests. Regular updates are undertaken to reflect changes in the timber volume due to growth and to depletions from harvesting and natural causes.

This report represents the results of an inventory audit performed within TFL 3. Managed by Slocan Forest Products Limited, TFL 3 is located in the southeastern portion of the province, about 40 km north of Castlegar. TFL 3 borders Valhalla Provincial Park to the north, and encompasses 78 000 hectares.

Purpose of the audit and application of the results

It is often asked, "How accurate is the current inventory?" To answer this important question, the Ministry of Forests has developed an inventory audit methodology specifically designed to test the overall accuracy of estimates of the total standing volume in each timber supply area.

This inventory audit methodology entails sampling three primary components of the inventory: mature forests, immature forests, and non-forest areas.

The objective of the inventory audit program is to help identify TFLs or TSAs where the forest inventory needs attention. Enough samples are taken to ensure statistically reliable results for the TSA or TFL as a whole.

The amount of data collected, however, is not sufficient to make statistically reliable conclusions about specific areas or tree species. For example, any overall differences highlighted by the audit could result from problems with one tree species, from part of the land base (such as high elevation rather than lower elevation areas), from one age group of forest stands, or from a combination of these and other factors. As a consequence, general audit results cannot appropriately

be used to adjust information about the forests currently available for timber harvesting since this area constitutes only a portion of the total forested area in the TSA or TFL.

The audits provide information that may be useful to the Chief Forester when determining the allowable annual cut—offering a general assessment of the uncertainty associated with mature timber volumes, immature site index, and the non-forest classification. However, the audit results cannot justifiably be used to make specific adjustments to growth and yield and other information used in timber supply analyses and allowable annual cut determinations.

Methods

Current inventory

There are 35 TFLs in British Columbia, varying in size from approximately 8500 hectares to just over 1 million hectares. Inventories of each TFL are conducted by the licensee through a multistage process. Although the methodology varies within each TFL, all standards must be approved by the Ministry of Forests. New standards currently under development will ensure a consistent minimum standard for all TFLs. Generally, polygons are first delineated from 1:15 000-scale aerial photographs. Photo-interpretation is then used to produce data on a number of attributes for each polygon. These attributes generally include species composition, stand height, age, and crown closure. Timber volume is then estimated indirectly using the photo-interpreted variables and an empirical yield model. Other approaches to volume estimation, approved by the Ministry of Forests, may also be used.

To keep estimates current, inventories are regularly updated to account for forest growth and for depletions due to harvesting, fire, and the impact of insects and disease damage. Empirical yield models, such as the Ministry of Forests Variable Density Yield Prediction (VDYP) computer model, are used to update the inventory for forest growth. Field visitation, satellite





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imagery, and aerial photographs may be used to update the inventory for depletions.

Inventory audit procedures

The inventory audit tests three components of the current inventory. The first component is the mature forested areas (forest stands older than 60 years). The inventory audit tests the accuracy of the mature timber volume. The second component tested is immature stands (younger than 60 years but older than the silvicultural classification of free growing). The audit tests the accuracy of the site growth potential (site index) assignment for these stands. The third component tested is the area classified as non-forest in the inventory, which includes areas such as lakes, gravel pits, and alpine meadows. The audit tests the accuracy of the photo-interpreted classification for this component.

Mature component assessment criteria

To test the mature component of the inventory, the existing inventory's estimate of the mean mature volume per hectare for the TFL (*the inventory volume*), is compared with a new estimate of the mean mature volume per hectare obtained from the audit samples (*the audit volume*).

The difference between these two estimates is called the total bias. A test is conducted on this bias to determine if it is statistically significant. This test establishes whether there are detectable differences between the audit volume estimate and the inventory volume estimate, for the total forested area of the TFL.

If the total bias is found to be statistically significant, further analyses are conducted to determine if the specific source of bias within the inventory is one of the following:

- *classification bias*: This is caused by incorrectly estimating the polygon attributes; or
- *model bias*: This is caused by poor prediction from the yield model, which was developed for large areas of the province and was not designed for specific management units.

The analysis to determine the source of bias uses an estimate of the mean mature volume per hectare for the TFL called the *ground attribute volume*. This is calculated from audit sample attributes (stock and stand table estimates of species composition and stocking, and

ground-based averages of top height and age), along with crown closure taken from the original map label, using the yield prediction model. The difference between the ground attribute volume estimate and the audit volume estimate approximates the bias associated with the yield model. The difference between the audit volume estimate and the inventory volume estimate not accounted for by the model bias approximates the bias associated with the inventory classification attributes. Once the source is identified, further analyses may be done on the inventory classification attributes or the yield model itself.

Immature component assessment criteria

Accuracy of the inventory classification for immature stands is tested by examining the site index assignment. Since the immature forest stand site index provides an estimate of site productivity, its accuracy affects the projection of long-term harvest levels.

Data gathered is examined to determine how closely the audit and inventory site indices match for individual samples, and to explore potential trends.

Non-forest component assessment criteria

The audit test for the non-forest component of the inventory assesses the accuracy of the non-forest classification assignment. An airphoto interpreter certified by the Ministry of Forests compares the non-forest inventory classification to a suitably scaled forest cover aerial photograph. Classification accuracy is rated using a point scoring scheme to determine an overall accuracy percentage. The acceptance criteria for this test is 85% or higher.

TFL 3 audit sampling procedures

The TFL 3 sample used updated maps based on the most recent inventory. A list of all polygons identified on these maps was produced and sorted on a number of stand characteristics (site quality, age, and species group). Polygons were systematically selected from this list by a process designed to produce a representative sample of the TFL.

For the mature forested component of the inventory audit, a random sample of 40 forested polygons from the total forested area in the TFL was selected for sampling.



Up to 4 full-measure prism plots and 5 count plots were established within each of the 40 sample polygons. The plots were located systematically, using a square grid and a random start point. The grid interval varied with polygon size. To reduce sample costs for large or irregular polygons, only a randomly selected portion of the polygon was sampled. A total of about 160 full-measure and 200 count plots were established. Field data collection and compilation followed Ministry of Forests cruising and cruise compilation procedures. The objective was to obtain audit volumes that were comparable (in terms of utilization standards and merchantability definitions) to the inventory volumes produced by the licensee.

In the case of TFL 3, and many other TFLs in the province, polygon-specific inventory volumes are not available to correspond to all audit samples. Across much of the inventory area, the polygons are aggregated into large analysis units, and volume estimates are computed using empirical yield equations specific to each analysis unit. For each of the inventory audit samples, the licensee provided the appropriate analysis unit volume. As a result, in TFL 3, the *analysis unit volumes* replaced inventory volumes in the standard inventory audit comparisons. Utilization standards comparable to the licensee's were applied in the compilation of the audit data to produce the audit volumes.

The audit volume estimates were then compared to the analysis unit volume estimates to test the validity of the current inventory. A paired sample *t*-test was used to test for significant differences. The precision of the analysis unit volume estimates – how well each analysis unit volume estimate corresponds to the audit volume estimate on a sample-by-sample basis – was assessed by measuring the statistical correlation. The data was then post-stratified to detect trends related to the operable and inoperable forested land base distribution of the sampled polygons.

From the immature forested component, a random sample of 20 polygons was selected for sampling. Up to 6 inventory ground calls were established within each of the 20 sample polygons.

The plots were located along a single transect line that was considered representative of the site productivity (site index) of the stand. A total of about 120 ground calls were established and data collection

followed the standard Ministry of Forests inventory ground call procedures. The location of the sample transect was subjective. Since the magnitude of bias caused by this process is unknown, the reported results and their interpretations for the immature forested component should be used with caution.

To audit the non-forest component, a random sample of 30 non-forest polygons was selected. Standard Ministry of Forests inventory airphoto classification techniques were used to compare the 30 non-forest polygon classification assignments to corresponding airphoto checks.

Inventory audit results

Analysis of mature volumes

Results of the statistical analyses of the inventory audit for mature (greater than 60 years of inventory age) volume for the total forested area are given in Table 1.

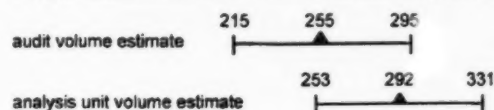
TABLE 1. Statistics for the audit volume and analysis unit volume estimates at 17.5+ cm dbh utilization (except 12.5+ cm dbh for lodgepole pine leading), net decay, TFL 3

	Audit Volume Estimate	Analysis Unit Volume Estimate
Number of samples	40	40
Mean (m ³ /ha)	255	292
Coefficient of variation (%)	50	41
Standard error	20.0	19.1
Sampling error (%)	15.8	13.3
95% confidence interval (m ³ /ha)	215–295	253–331

Correlation coefficient $r = 0.435$

Ratio of means (audit/analysis unit volume): 0.87

Bar graph representation of 95% confidence intervals (in m³/ha)



The correlation coefficient of 0.435 for the audit and analysis unit estimates indicates a moderate relationship among the individual samples. There is a 37 m³/ha difference between the mean analysis unit estimate for mature volume (292 m³/ha) and the audit estimate (255 m³/ha). A paired-sample *t*-test



determined that this difference is not statistically significant 19 times out of 20. The 95% confidence interval for the mean paired difference is -79 to 5 m³/ha.

Analysis of operable and inoperable volumes

To provide audit results more likely to be applicable to the timber supply planning process, an approximation was made of the forested areas considered currently available for timber harvesting (operable areas). The audit results were post-stratified based on this approximation. The results of the inventory audit for samples in the operable forested areas in the TFL are given in Table 2.

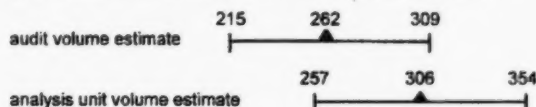
TABLE 2. Statistics for the audit volume and analysis unit volume estimates at 17.5+ cm dbh utilization (except 12.5+ cm dbh utilization for lodgepole pine leading), net decay, operable forested areas, TFL 3

	Audit Volume Estimate	Analysis Unit Volume Estimate
Number of samples	31	31
Mean (m ³ /ha)	262	306
Coefficient of variation (%)	49	43
Standard error	22.9	23.6
Sampling error (%)	17.8	15.7
95% confidence interval (m ³ /ha)	215-309	257-354

Correlation coefficient $r = 0.474$

Ratio of means (audit/inventory): 0.86

Bar graph representation of 95% confidence intervals (in m³/ha)



For the 31 samples located within the operable forested area, the mean audit volume is 262 m³/ha and mean analysis unit volume is 306 m³/ha. The difference between these two estimates (44 m³/ha) is not statistically significant, 19 times out of 20.

Nine samples were in inoperable forested areas. This sample size is too small to allow any meaningful comparisons to be made. Because of the high variability and restrictive nature of conclusions associated with this small sample size, volume estimates from inoperable forested areas are not shown.

Analysis of mature inventory using VDYP as the yield model

To provide a more comprehensive review of inventory volume accuracy, further analysis was undertaken. This analysis, described earlier in the report under "Mature component assessment criteria," involved predicting inventory volumes using the Ministry of Forests VDYP yield model and the classification attributes as they exist in the inventory for TFL 3. To simplify the analysis, a utilization limit of 12.5+ cm dbh was applied to all species, and all volumes were estimated net of decay only.

It should be noted that the VDYP yield model was not used by the licensee in the last timber supply analysis and hence was not the yield model used to derive the analysis unit volumes. The results of analysis of the mature (greater than 60 years of age on the inventory) volume for the total forested area, using VDYP as the yield model, are given in Table 3.

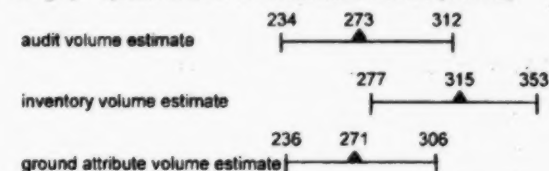
TABLE 3. Statistics for the audit volume and inventory volume (using VDYP) estimates at 12.5+ cm dbh utilization net of decay only, TFL 3

	Audit Volume Estimate	Inventory Volume Estimate	Ground Attribute Volume Estimate
Number of samples	40	40	40
Mean (m ³ /ha)	273	315	271
Coefficient of variation (%)	45	37	40
Standard error	19.4	18.7	17.2
Sampling error (%)	14.4	12.0	12.9
95% confidence interval (m ³ /ha)	234-312	277-353	236-306

Correlation coefficient $r = 0.462$

Ratio of means (audit/inventory volume): 0.87

Bar graph representation of 95% confidence intervals (in m³/ha)



The correlation coefficient of 0.462 for the audit and inventory estimates indicates a moderate relationship among the individual samples. There is a 42 m³/ha difference between the mean inventory estimate for mature volume using VDYP (315 m³/ha) and the audit estimate (273 m³/ha). A paired-sample *t*-test



determined that this difference is statistically significant 19 times out of 20. The 95% confidence interval for the mean paired difference is -82 to -2 m³/ha.

Since there is a statistically significant difference between the two estimates, the ground attribute volume was calculated using the VDYP model. The estimated mean ground attribute volume is 271 m³/ha.

The difference between the mean ground attribute volume (271 m³/ha) and the mean audit volume (273 m³/ha) is 2 m³/ha. The difference between the mean inventory volume and the mean ground attribute volume is 44 m³/ha. This suggests that most of the total bias in the inventory is associated with the inventory attributes.

When the analysis was restricted to operable samples, there was still a significant difference between the audit estimate of mature volume (280 m³/ha) and the inventory estimate using the VDYP as the yield model (331 m³/ha). Further analyses of the operable samples indicated that, although the classification attributes accounted for the majority of the total bias, neither the attribute bias nor the model bias were significant individually.

Analysis of immature inventory classification

Out of 20 stands sampled in the field, the inventory correctly identified site index within ± 3 m of the audit site index for 13 stands; the inventory site index was more than 3 m lower than the audit site index for 6 stands, and more than 3 m higher for 1 stand.

Analysis of non-forest inventory classification

Thirty stands classified as non-forest were assessed for accuracy of the inventory. The resulting score was 93%, which meets the provincial minimum standard of 85%.

Discussion and conclusions

The objective of the inventory audit in TFL 3 was to assess the overall accuracy of the current inventory. The mature, immature, and non-forest components were tested.

The results of the audit for the mature component of the inventory suggest that the analysis unit volumes are statistically acceptable. Subsequent analysis of post-stratified data also shows a similar level of acceptability in the operable forested area.

Audit results for the immature component of the inventory suggest an acceptable level of accuracy for site index assignment in young stands.

The audit assessment of the non-forest classification in this TFL found it to be within provincial standards.

Glossary

accuracy: A measure of how close an estimate is to the true value.

allowable annual cut: The rate of timber harvesting specified for an area of land.

analysis unit: The basic building blocks around which inventory data and other information are organized for use in forest planning models, typically involving specific tree species or type groups that are further defined by site class, geographic location or similarity of management regimes.

bias: The quality of a measurement device or procedures that tends to result in a systematic misrepresentation of what is being measured.

coefficient of variation: A relative measure of variation within a population, calculated as the ratio between the standard deviation and the mean value.

confidence interval: The range of values within which the population parameter is expected to lie.

confidence level: The estimated probability that a population parameter lies within a given confidence interval.

correlation coefficient: A measure of the relationship between two variables. A value of 0 for the correlation coefficient indicates a random relationship, whereas a value of ± 1 indicates a perfect positive or negative linear correspondence.

dead potential trees: Standing or down dead timber which is estimated to contain at least 50% of its original gross volume in sound wood.

diameter at breast height (dbh): The stem diameter (outside-bark) of a tree measured at breast height (1.3 metres above the point of germination) to the nearest millimetre.

field visitations: Ground-level field procedures designed to provide physical verification of polygon inventory attributes.

free-growing (crop): A crop of healthy trees of a commercially valuable species, the growth of which is not impeded by competition from plants, shrubs, or other trees.



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inoperable lands: Lands that are unsuited for timber production now and in the foreseeable future because of their topography, inaccessible location, low value of timber stands, or designation for uses incompatible with timber production.

mean: The average value of a set of observations.

polygon: A portion of land area, delineated on mid-scale aerial photographs, of "like" or uniform land cover type.

pre-inventory assessments: Inventory activities to evaluate the existing forest inventory as a basis for deciding whether to re-inventory or update the current inventory, and to document the existing inventory, maps, and photos to support the execution of the reinventory or update if required.

public sustained yield units (PSYU): A portion of a TSA; an area of Crown land, usually a natural topographic unit determined by drainage areas, managed for sustained yield by the Crown through the Ministry of Forests. It includes all Crown lands within the currently established boundaries of the unit and excludes federal lands, provincial parks, experimental forest reserves, gazetted watersheds and tree farm licences.

ratio estimate: The ratio between two different estimates.

representative: The quality of a sample having the same characteristics as the population from which it is selected.

sampling: The process of selecting observations.

sampling error: The error attributed to sampling procedures.

significant difference: The results of a statistical test comparing either two or more estimates, or an estimate to a fixed value. If the difference is too large to be attributed to chance, the difference is said to be statistically significant.

site index: An expression of the forest site quality of a stand, at a specified age, based either on the site

height, or on the top height, which is a more objective measure.

standard error: An expression of the absolute variability of an estimate.

standard deviation: A measure of the variation of the population.

timber sup analysis: An assessment of future timber supplies over long planning horizons (more than 200 years) by using timber supply models for different scenarios identified in the planning process.

timber supply area (TSA): An area defined by an established pattern of wood flow from management units to the primary timber-using industries.

tree farm licence (TFL): Privately managed Sustained Yield Units; designed to enable owners of Crown-granted forest lands and old temporary tenures or the timber licences which replace them, to combine these with enough unencumbered Crown land to form self-contained sustained yield management units.

variable density yield prediction (VDYP) model: An empirical yield-prediction system for natural stands based on data collected in temporary inventory sample plots (TSPs) and natural, permanent growth sample plots (PSPs). VDYP predicts volume (net decay) and diameters at four utilization levels using stand height, age, and density. The aerial approach uses crown closure as the density measure.

veteran trees: Mature living trees which are remnants of an older stand.

For more information

For more information or to obtain other inventory audit reports, contact: Director, Resources Inventory Branch, 722 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8W 3E7, Phone 250-387-1314, fax 250-387-5999. Visit our web site at <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/resinv/homepage.htm>.

October 1997

Inventory Audit Results :
Overview TFL 3
February, 1997
(immature revised July 1997)

Audit Volume:

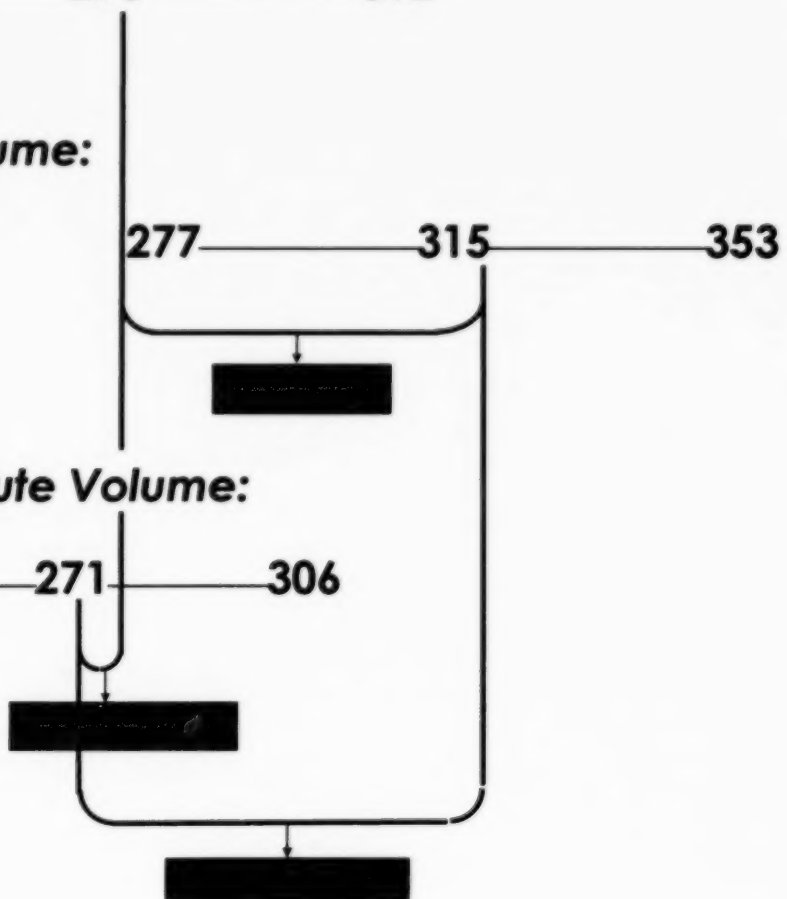
234 — 273 — 312

Inventory Volume:

277 — 315 — 353

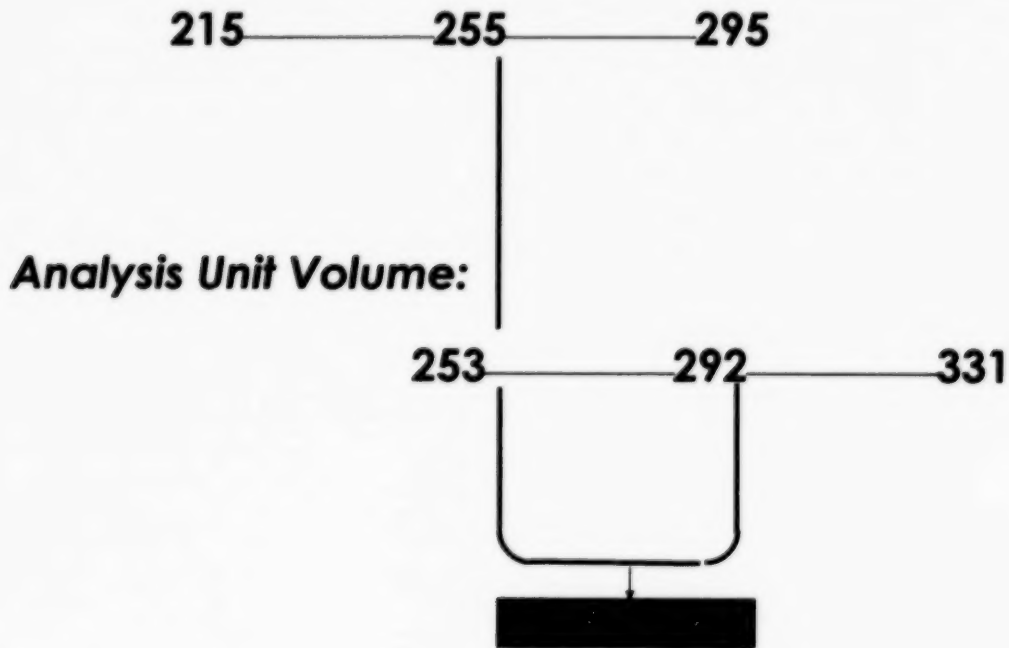
Ground Attribute Volume:

236 — 271 — 306

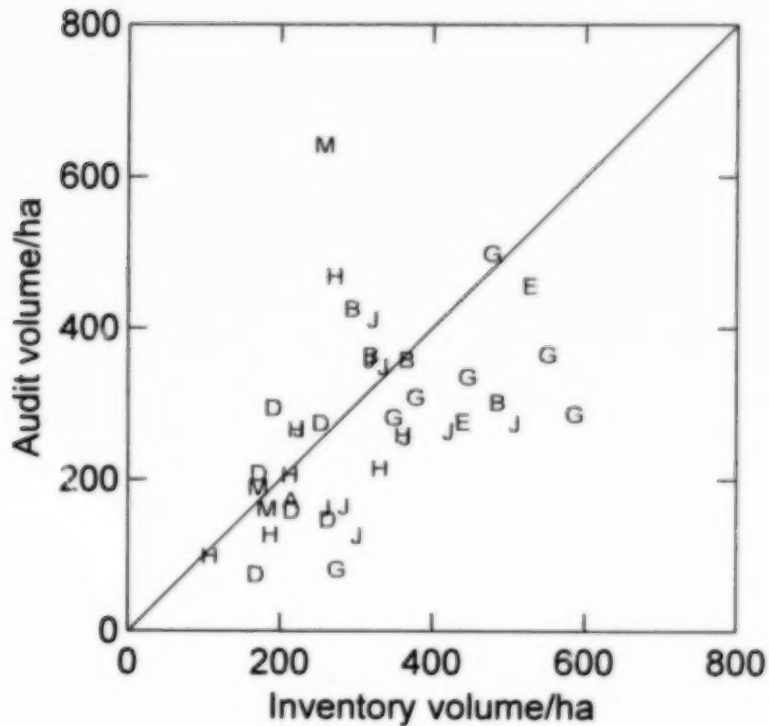


Audit Volume:

(TC 1,2 - decay; 17.5cm+ dbh except 12.5cm+ dbh for PI leading)



TFL 3 Inventory Audit:
Audit Volume vs. Inventory Volume (by GTG)
 (Tree Class 1 & 2, less decay, 12.5cm+ dbh)

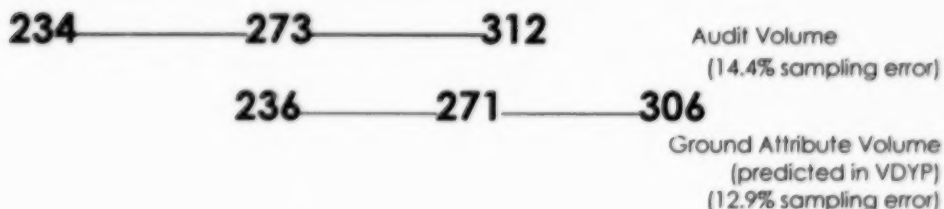


Letter symbols correspond to map label GTG's as follows:

A	pure F	I	pure S
B	FC, FCy, FH, FS	J	SF, SH (and SC), SB
D	FL, Pw, LF, pure L	K	SPI, SDecid.
E	pure C, CF, CH	L	pure PI
G	HF, HC, HB, HS	M	PIF, PIS (and PIB)
H	B, BH, BS		

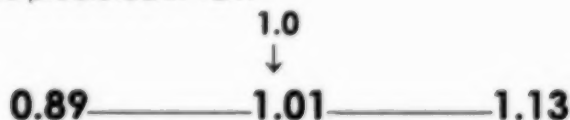
Audit Volume (Kozak) vs. Ground Attribute Volume (Predicted in VDYP): "VDYP model" bias (n=40)

1. Average Volumes/ha and Confidence Interval @ 95% (Utilization level :
Tree Class 1,2; net merch. less decay; 12.5cm+ dbh)



2. Ratio Analysis : Ratio of Means @95%

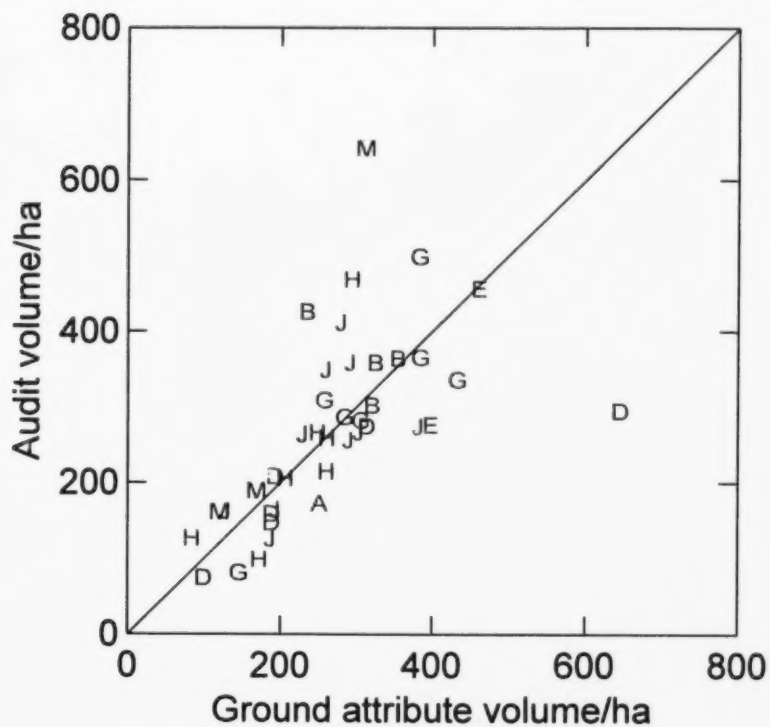
$$R = \frac{\text{average audit volume}}{\text{average ground attribute volume predicted in VDYP}} = 1.01$$



* Since 1.0 is within the interval, the ratio indicates that there is no significant difference between the audit volume and the ground attribute volume.

3. Paired T Test @ 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) for all sample polygons
mean difference = 2.20 m³/ha
p - value for mean difference = 0.894
*since p - value > α , the difference is not significant
4. Paired T Test @ 95% for all sample polygons by map label GTG
There were no significant differences within any GTGs.
5. Correlation @95%($\alpha = 0.05$) for all samples
Correlation co-efficient $r = 0.606$
p - value for correlation co-efficient < 0.001
∴ correlation is significant

TFL 3 Inventory Audit:
Audit Volume (Kozak) vs. Ground Attribute Volume (Predicted
in VDYP) by GTG
(Tree Class 1 & 2, less decay, 12.5cm+ dbh)



Letter symbols correspond to map label GTG's as follows:

A	pure F	I	pure S
B	FC, FCy, FH, FS	J	SF, SH (and SC), SB
D	FL, Pw, LF, pure L	K	SPI, SDecid.
E	pure C, CF, CH	L	pure PI
G	HF, HC, HB, HS	M	PIF, PIS (and PIB)
H	B, BH, BS		

Ground Attribute Volume (predicted in VDYP) vs. Inventory Volume (predicted in VDYP): "Attribute" Bias (n=40)

1. Average volumes/ha and confidence interval @ 95% (Utilization level: Tree Class 1,2; net merch. less decay; 12.5cm+ dbh)

236	271	306	Ground Attribute Volume (12.9% sampling error)
	277	315	Inventory Volume (12.0% sampling error)
		353	

2. Ratio Analysis : Ratio of Means @ 95%

$$R = \frac{\text{average ground attribute volume (VDYP)}}{\text{average inventory volume (VDYP)}} = 0.86$$

1.0
↓

0.75 — 0.86 — 0.96

* The ratio indicates there is a significant difference between the ground attribute volume predicted in the VDYP and the inventory volume predicted in the VDYP.

3. Paired T Test @ 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) for all sample polygons

mean difference = -44.47 m³/ha

p - value for mean difference = 0.017

*since p - value < α , the difference is significant

4. Paired T Test @ 95% for all sample polygons by map label GTG

There were significant differences within GTGs G and J.

(for GTG G: mean difference = -124 m³/ha; p - value = 0.013; n=7

for GTG J: mean difference = -80 m³/ha; p - value = 0.007; n=10)

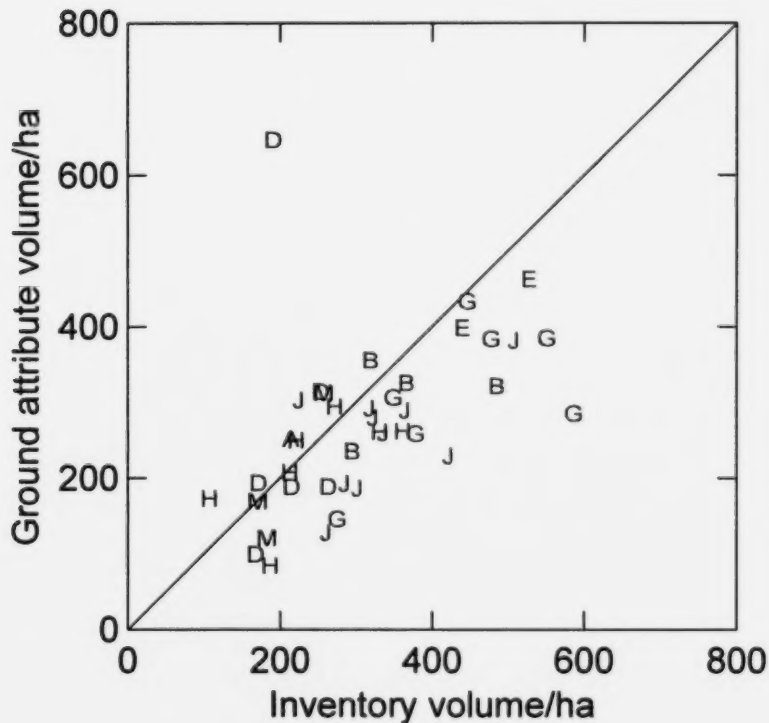
5. Correlation @95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) for all samples

Correlation co-efficient $r = 0.510$

p - value for correlation co-efficient = 0.001

∴ correlation is significant

TFL 3 Inventory Audit:
Ground Attribute Volume (Predicted in VDYP) vs. Inventory
Volume (Predicted in VDYP) by GTG
 (Tree Class 1 & 2, less decay, 12.5cm+ dbh)

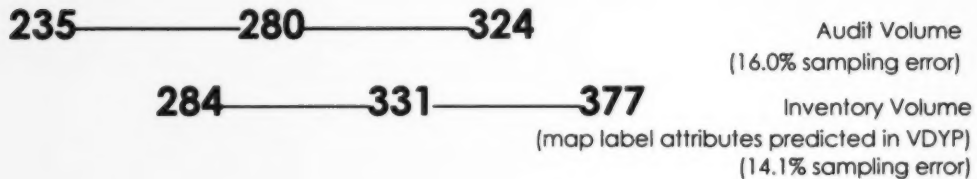


Letter symbols correspond to map label GTG's as follows:

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D	FL, Pw, LF, pure L	K	SPI, SDecid.
E	pure C, CF, CH	L	pure PI
G	HF, HC, HB, HS	M	PIF, PIS (and PIB)
H	B, BH, BS		

Audit Volume (Kozak) vs. Inventory Volume (Predicted in VDYP)¹: OPERABLE Samples (n=31)

1. Average Volumes/ha and Confidence Interval @ 95% (Utilization level :
Tree Class 1,2; net merch. less decay; 12.5cm+ dbh)



2. Ratio Analysis : Ratio of Means @95% for operable samples (n=31)

$$R = \frac{\text{average audit volume}}{\text{average inventory volume}} = 0.85$$

1.0
↓

0.71 ——— **0.85** ——— **0.98**

* Since 1.0 is outside the interval, the ratio indicates that there is a significant difference between the audit volume and the inventory volume for operable samples.

3. Paired T Test @ 95% ($\alpha=0.05$) for operable sample polygons (n=31)

mean difference = $-50.96 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$

p - value for mean difference = 0.034

*since p-value < α , the difference is significant

4. Paired T Test @ 95% for operable sample polygons by map label GTG

There was a significant difference for GTG G.

(for GTG G: mean difference = $-130 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$; p - value = 0.017; n=7)

5. Correlation @ 95% ($\alpha=0.05$) for operable samples (n=31)

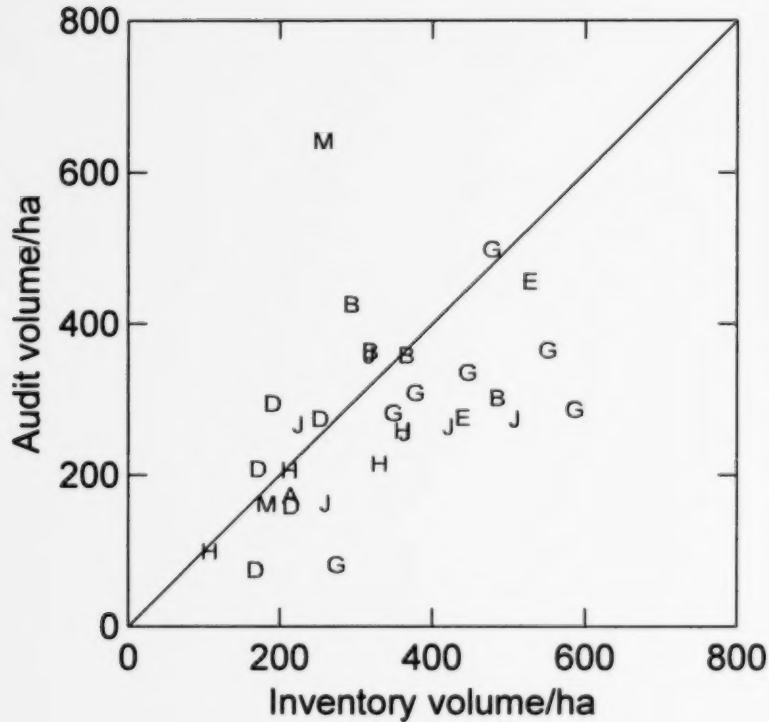
Correlation co-efficient $r = 0.474$

p-value for correlation co-efficient = 0.007

$\therefore$ correlation is significant

¹ further analysis on the operable samples indicated that neither the model bias or the attribute bias individually was significant.

TFL 3 Inventory Audit:
Audit Volume vs. Inventory Volume (by GTG)
for OPERABLE SAMPLES (n=37)
(Tree Class 1 & 2, less decay, 12.5cm+ dbh)

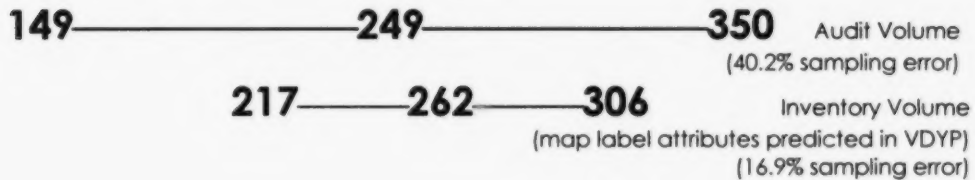


Letter symbols correspond to map label GTG's as follows:

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D	FL, Pw, LF, pure L	K	SPI, SDecid.
E	pure C, CF, CH	L	pure PI
G	HF, HC, HB, HS	M	PIF, PIS (and PIB)
H	B, BH, BS		

Audit Volume (Kozak) vs. Inventory Volume (Predicted in VDYP): INOPERABLE Samples (n=9)

1. Average Volumes/ha and Confidence Interval @ 95% (Utilization level :
Tree Class 1,2; net merch. less decay; 12.5cm+ dbh)



2. Ratio Analysis : Ratio of Means @95% for operable samples (n=9)

$$R = \frac{\text{average audit volume}}{\text{average inventory volume}} = 0.95$$

1.0
↓

0.61 _____ **0.95** _____ **1.30**

* Since 1.0 is within the interval, the ratio indicates that there is no significant difference between the audit volume and the inventory volume for inoperable samples.

3. Paired T Test @ 95% ($\alpha=0.05$) for inoperable sample polygons (n=9)

mean difference = -12.34 m³/ha

p - value for mean difference = 0.760

*since p-value > α , the difference is not significant

4. Paired T Test @ 95% for operable sample polygons by map label GTG

There were no significant difference within any GTGs.

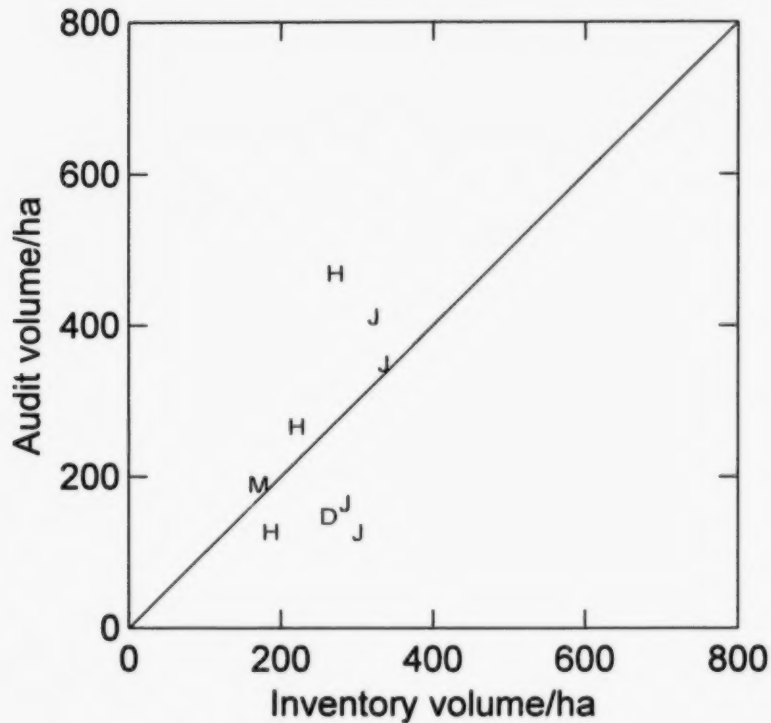
5. Correlation @ 95% ($\alpha=0.05$) for inoperable samples (n=9)

Correlation co-efficient $r = 0.438$

p-value for correlation co-efficient = 0.239

$\therefore$ correlation is not significant

TFL 3 Inventory Audit:
Audit Volume vs. Inventory Volume (by GTG)
for INOPERABLE SAMPLES (n=9)
(Tree Class 1 & 2, less decay, 12.5cm+ dbh)

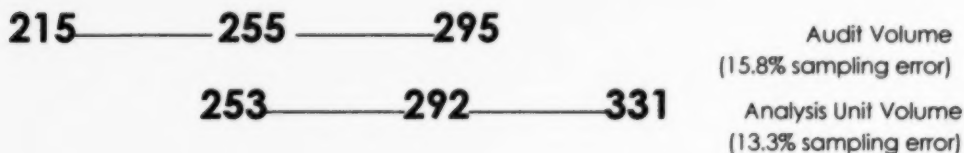


Letter symbols correspond to map label GTG's as follows:

A	pure F	I	pure S
B	FC, FCy, FH, FS	J	SF, SH (and SC), SB
D	FL, Pw, LF, pure L	K	SPI, SDecid.
E	pure C, CF, CH	L	pure PI
G	HF, HC, HB, HS	M	PIF, PIS (and PIB)
H	B, BH, BS		

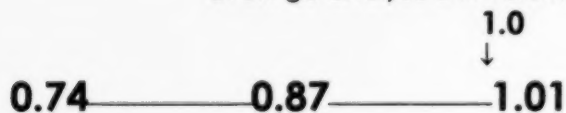
Audit Volume (Kozak) vs. Analysis Unit Volume (n=40)

1. Average volumes/ha and confidence interval @ 95% (Utilization level: Tree Class 1,2; net merch. less decay; 17.5cm+ dbh except 12.5cm+ dbh for map label PI leading)



2. Ratio Analysis : Ratio of Means @ 95%

$$R = \frac{\text{average audit volume (Kozak)}}{\text{average analysis unit volume}} = 0.87$$



* The ratio indicates there is no significant difference between the audit volume and the analysis unit volume.

3. Paired T Test @ 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) for all sample polygons

mean difference = $-36.97 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$

p - value for mean difference = 0.083

*since p - value > α the difference is not significant

4. Paired T Test @ 95% for all sample polygons by map label GTG

There was a significant difference within GTG J.

(for GTG J: mean difference = $-75 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$; p - value = 0.041; n=10)

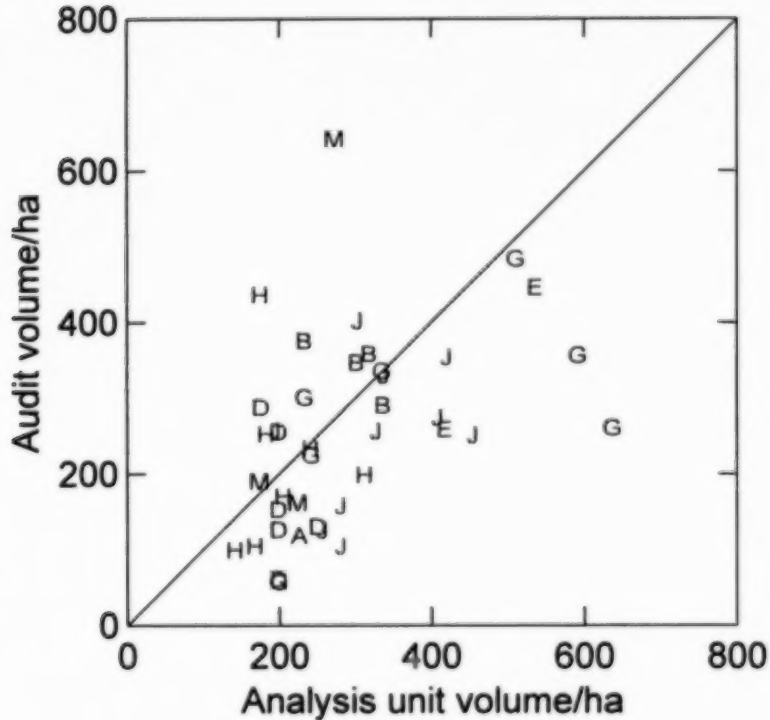
5. Correlation @95%($\alpha = 0.05$) for all samples

Correlation co-efficient $r = 0.435$

p - value for correlation co-efficient = 0.005

$\therefore$ correlation is significant

TFL 3 Inventory Audit:
Audit Volume (Kozak) vs. Analysis Unit Volume by GTG
 (Tree Class 1,2 less decay, 17.5cm+ dbh except 12.5cm+ dbh for
 map label PI leading)



Letter symbols correspond to map label GTG's as follows:

A	pure F	I	pure S
B	FC, FCy, FH, FS	J	SF, SH (and SC), SB
D	FL, Pw, LF, pure L	K	SPI, SDecid.
E	pure C, CF, CH	L	pure PI
G	HF, HC, HB, HS	M	PIF, PIS (and PIB)
H	B, BH, BS		

Audit Volume (Kozak) vs. Analysis Unit Volume for OPERABLE samples (n=31)

1. Average volumes/ha and confidence interval @ 95% (Utilization level: Tree Class 1,2; net merch. less decay; 17.5cm+ dbh except 12.5cm+ dbh for map label PI leading)

215	262	309	Audit Volume (17.8% sampling error)
257	306	354	Analysis Unit Volume (15.7% sampling error)

2. Ratio Analysis : Ratio of Means @ 95% (n=31)

$$R = \frac{\text{average audit volume (Kozak)}}{\text{average analysis unit volume}} = 0.86$$

1.0
↓

0.71 _____ **0.86** _____ **1.01**

* The ratio indicates there is no significant difference between the audit volume and the analysis unit volume for samples in the operable.

3. Paired T Test @ 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) for operable sample polygons (n=31)

mean difference = -43.61 m³/ha

p - value for mean difference = 0.077

*since p - value > α , the difference is not significant

4. Paired T Test @ 95% for operable sample polygons by map label GTG

There were no significant differences within any GTG.

5. Correlation @95%($\alpha = 0.05$) for operable samples (n=31)

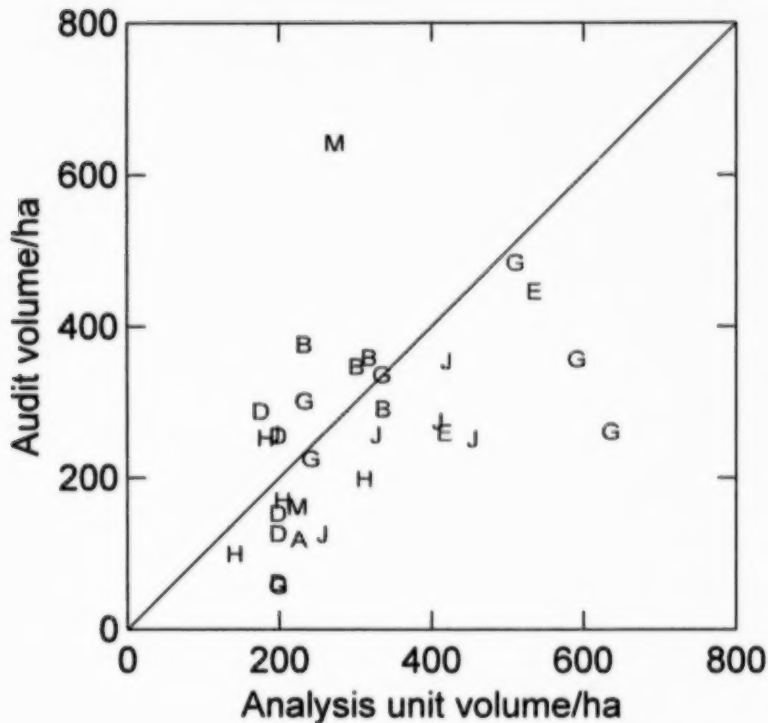
Correlation co-efficient $r = 0.474$

p - value for correlation co-efficient = 0.007

∴ correlation is not significant

**TFL 3 Inventory Audit:
Audit Volume (Kozak) vs. Analysis Unit Volume by GTG
for OPERABLE samples**

(Tree Class 1,2, less DWB, 17.5cm+ dbh except 12.5cm+ dbh for
map label PI leading)



Letter symbols correspond to map label GTG's as follows:

A	pure F	I	pure S
B	FC, FCy, FH, FS	J	SF, SH (and SC), SB
D	FL, Pw, LF, pure L	K	SPI, SDecid.
E	pure C, CF, CH	L	pure PI
G	HF, HC, HB, HS	M	PIF, PIS (and PIB)
H	B, BH, BS		

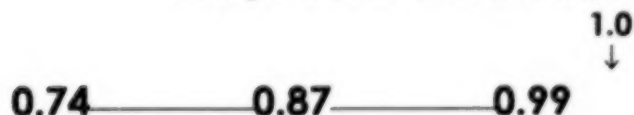
Audit volume (Kozak, plots outside polygon excluded) vs. Inventory Volume (predicted in VDYP) (n=40)

1. Average volumes/ha and confidence interval @ 95% (Utilization level: Tree Class 1,2; net merch. less decay; 12.5cm+ dbh)

235	275	314	Audit volume (14.4% sampling error)
277	315	353	Inventory Volume (12.0% sampling error)

2. Ratio Analysis : Ratio of Means @ 95%

$$R = \frac{\text{average audit volume (Kozak)}}{\text{average inventory volume (VDYP)}} = 0.87$$



* The ratio indicates there is a significant difference between the audit volume (Kozak, plots outside polygon excluded) and the inventory volume predicted in the VDYP.

3. Paired T Test @ 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) for all sample polygons

mean difference = $-40.57 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$

p - value for mean difference = 0.0497

*since p - value < α , the paired t-test indicates the difference is significant

4. Paired T Test @ 95% for all sample polygons by map label GTG

There was a significant difference within GTG G.

(for GTG G: mean difference = $-131 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$; p - value = 0.016; n=7)

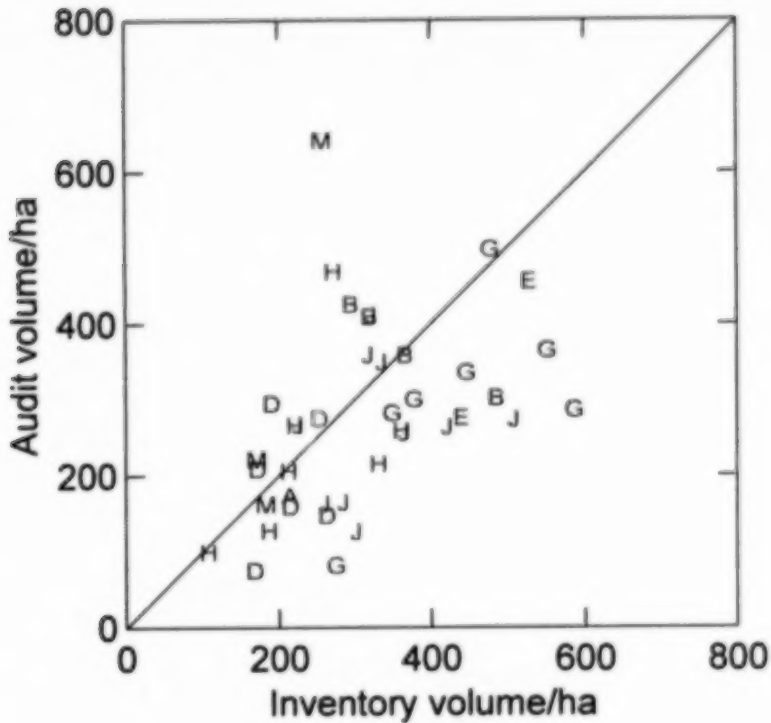
5. Correlation @95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) for all samples

Correlation co-efficient $r = 0.451$

p - value for correlation co-efficient = 0.004

∴ correlation is significant

TFL 3 Inventory Audit:
Audit volume (Kozak, plots outside of polygon excluded) vs.
Inventory Volume (Predicted in VDYP) by GTG
(Tree Class 1 & 2, less decay, 12.5cm+ dbh)



Letter symbols correspond to map label GTG's as follows:

A	pure F	I	pure S
B	FC, FCy, FH, FS	J	SF, SH (and SC), SB
D	FL, Pw, LF, pure L	K	SPI, SDecid.
E	pure C, CF, CH	L	pure PI
G	HF, HC, HB, HS	M	PIF, PIS (and PIB)
H	B, BH, BS		

Inventory Classification Assessment

- 47.5% of the growth type groups* from the inventory (ie. map labels) matched the audit growth type groups.
- the growth type group distribution for the 40 inventory audit samples is as follows (the bold italic entries on the diagonal in the table indicate a GTG match between the audit and the inventory):

Audit GTG	Inventory GTG											total
	A	B	D	E	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
D	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
E	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
G	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
H	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	4	0	0	1	12
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	7
K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	1	4	6	2	7	7	0	10	0	0	3	40

Letter symbols correspond to GTG's as follows:

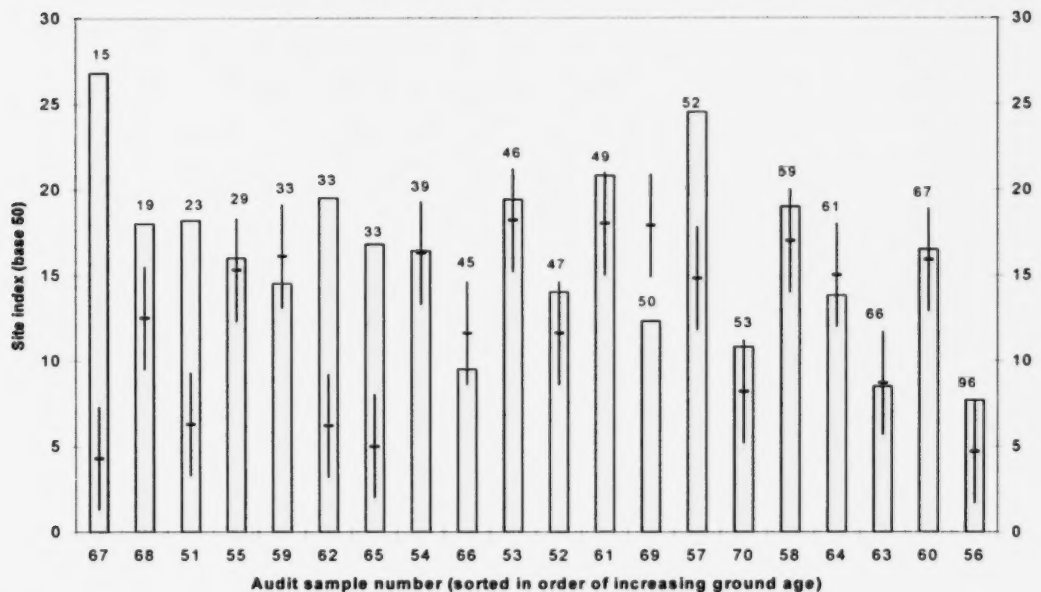
A	pure F	I	pure S
B	FC, FCy, FH, FS	J	SF, SH (and SC), SB
D	FL, Pw, LF, pure L	K	SPI, SDecid.
E	pure C, CF, CH	L	pure PI
G	HF, HC, HB, HS	M	PIF, PIS (and PIB)
H	B, BH, BS		

* As generated by VDYP.

Immature Site Index and Classification Assessment

- 55% of the growth type group assignments from the inventory (ie. map labels) matched the corresponding audit growth type group assignment.

TFL 3 Inventory Audit: Comparison of Inventory and Audit Site Index for Immature Samples



Notes:

- shaded bars correspond to **audit site index** values
- tick marks on vertical lines represent **inventory site index** (vertical lines have arbitrarily been set at $\pm 3m$ around site index)
- inventory site index values provided by licensee (base 100 converted to base 50)
- audit site index values generated in SiteTools (based on BH age as available)
- numbers above bars correspond to ground age (ie. audit age)
- of the 20 samples for which SIs were compared, 13 inventory SIs were within 3m of the audit SI; 6 were more than 3m lower than the audit SI; 1 was more than 3m higher than the audit SI

